NEW-YORK MONDAY, JULY 29, 1872.

Vol. XXXII No. 9,771,

NORTH CAROLLY, A. SENATOR SCHURZ AT GREENSBORO INTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE—AN IMPOSING GATHERING AND AN ABLE SPEECH

THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE FAIRLY STATED AND WARNLY RECEIVED.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

GREENSBORO, July 28 .- No event of the Sorth Carolina canvass has been looked forward to with so much interest by the people of the State as the visit of Smater Schurs. Though for the past two weeks a host of distinguished speakers of every shade of politics, and spresenting every section of the country, has poured ato the State, and the people have had more oppoties to listen to erators of national reputation than in inder from Missouri, hear his voice, and assure him that they appreciate his great services in the Liberal cause, was not at all abated. They remembered that soil, it was as a soldier of the Union opposed to them in arms; but they remembered too that he was an early follower of Mr. Greeley as an advocate of Amnesty, and had allowed ne opportunity to pass to plead or vote for a ac Southern people. So it was that from all the countles cinity of Greensboro and from distant towns

ng the railroads the people gathered here yesterday, ad patiently waited for his coming hours after the time ad rone to New-York for the purpose of establishing e truth of his charge against the President touching he Santo Domingo scheme led many to think that he and given up his North Carolina trip, and it was not intil 10 o'clock in the forenoon that a dispatch, received row Richmond, announced that he was on the train, and cheved the anxiety of the people. Dr. Goodice of the Liberal Republican National Committee, Col. John R. Gilmer of this city, and a number of the prominest citzens of Greensboro met Mr. Schurz at Reidsville, abou 30 miles out on the Richwood and Danville Railroad, to welcome him to the State. The train arrived here at about 230, and the Senator was received by the Greeley and Brown Club of this city with a band of music, and by about 1,000 of the citizens.

The meeting, which was held in a beautiful oak grove,

was called to order at about 41 o'clock by Col. John R. Gilmer. The audience comprised from 1,200 to 1,500 pering contrast with that to which Secretary Boutwell in the same place on the 17th inst. It was an inelligent, orderly, carnest set of men, and Schator him their undivided attention for an hour an took hold of the very questions which are discussed by it became the duty of every Republican who was true to the great principles on which that party was founded to or himself when he reminded his hearers that he had one who was proud of the part he had taken in bringing a out the great revolution that has taken place. Nor had be any soft words for the Ku-Klux. He spoke his mind on this and every other subject he touched, and even in an opponent, liked him all the better for it, and cheered him to the echo. But perhaps the portion of Mr. Schurz's speech which went home nearer to the hearts of his audience was his expression of confidence in the good sense and patrictism of the Confederate soldiers. Nine-tenths of those who heard him had fought under the Confederate flag, and are now the most devoted of the Southern people to the cause of the

I find all over the State that a North Carolinian's en thusiasm for Greeley is often measured by the number erty he lost in the war. Those who suffered most are most ready to "clasp hands across the bloody chasm." Senator Schurz on being introduced spoke, substantially

Senator Schurz apologized for his inability to do justice to the occasion, owing to his extreme fatigue after con tinuous travel for four successive days and nights. He must be guided entirely by the inspirations of the moment as there had not been time allowed him to collect his scattered thoughts, and he felt quite feeble and nearsted. Through all the years of his political life in this country he had belonged to the anti-Slavery party and was devoted to the advocacy of its principles, that all slavery might disappear from the land, and that all Americans, no matter what race, color, or nationality, his principles, and if he were not now fighting in the ranks of the Republican party it was their fault, not his because that was his most ardent desire. He stood here to-day arrayed against the Republican party, as it was now understood. A review of the history of the abolition of slavery, the war and its results, culminating in the emancipation of the negro race, then followed.

A consequence of the latter state under our A consequence of the latter state under our American institutions was the necessity of conferring upon the colored race the right of suffrage, and to secure this to them he advocated and supported the Congress acts of reconstruction, in order that the negroes might be protected in the exercise of their civil and political rights. After this was accomplished the eye of the party had to sweep a greater political horzon, and it then became our duty to give political rights and privileges to every citizen of the Union, to the receis and to the men who had bravely met us in the field, but who had had down their arms in good faith; then it was that we planted the flag of amnesty with the flag of justice, and Horace Greeley—[cheers]—was its standard bearer. His motte was, "Let every man be free, and let every man vete for whom he pleases."

A POPULAR REVOLUTION NESCSSARY. The speaker then ibriefly reviewed the history of the old Democratic party, which had legislated to keep itself in power for a number of Presidential terms, and succeeded in doing so by corruption and fraud, until there was a great popular revolution which took the there was a great popular revolution which took the power away from it. Soit was now with the Republican party, which, by strict obedience and bilnd discipline, was now, by similar, and even worse means, endeavoring to fasten itself upon the country. When the two questions were presented, Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage, it said: "Universal Suffrage! Yes, for that will strengthen our barty. Universal Amnesty 1 No, for that would are barty. Universal Amnesty! No, for that would see that the proposed to repress certain disorders in the South; they clothed the President with extraordinary powers they gave him the right to suspend the habeas corpus at pleasure. He genure, had been opposed to this. He had thought the repression of such disorders belonged to the local governments of the different States. He thought that it was a dasagreeous thing to protect the rights of some at the expense of the rights of all. This power given to the President for the repression of these abuses that existed was now about to be used to influence a popular election. Deputy marshals had been appointed in every township in every county, and it seemed that the elective franchise had been transferred from the citizens to the depaty marshals. He had been informed that the Federal marshals had write for arrests for between fourteen and fifteen hundred persons, and that they were halding these write in terrorism over the heads of these halding these fifteen huntred persons, and that they were holding these fifteen huntred persons, and that they were holding these write in terrorism over the heads of these men to force them to vote the Republican ticket. There were so many of these deputy marshals that, for all he knew, the audience he was addressing might all be deputy mar shale.

THE MOUTH'S SUBJECTION, THE DANGER OF THE NORTH To be sure in the North this tyranny, this despotism, was not text, but in the North people knew that the people of the boath were was not test, but in the North people knew that the people of the wath were trammeled, and while one political slave remained in the country they were in causer and none were ready free. The Administration, with its long arm of federal peacy, was reaching into the affairs of the States to an extent was had at first alarmed and then aroused the people of the North. The mails even a reaffice from the contaminating because of this and then aroused the people of the North. The mails even were not free from the contaminating hancing of this species of deepotism. [Inclosed packages to statens had been broken open in the post-offices and in the mail cars, and Republican documents placed within them. He then reverted to the entranchisement of the colored race and controlled by the carpet-baggers, the roobley and plunder of the Southern States, and he charged the Republican party with the responsibility of all this debanchery and corruption. For the carpet-baggers were the representatives of the Republican party, and they were countemanced and encouraged by the Republicans in Congress and by the Republican Administration at Washington. Was it any wonder the Southern people did not hurral for the Republican party, which had robbed and strupped them of everything they had? In this way the Republican party was today, by its deputy marshais, controlling the circums to the South, and its power was at the terms.

had culminated in the Cincinnati mevement. A history of the Liberal movement in Missouti was then minutely detailed, and following this a review of the Liberal nevement that began at Cincinnati, winding up with a concise statement of the grand work it had accomplished —namely, that the nation as well as the States was about to be freed from the degrading and demoralizing influences of fraud and corruption. He maintained that the checking in the cases of fraud and corruption. He maintained that the checking in the continuation of the people now marched forward, whether they were called sorcheads or kebels.

BOUTWELL REFUTED.

BOUTWELL REFUTED. Referring to the speech of Secretary Boutwell, he quoted the remarks of that gentleman, "You need emigratien." He saw in coming through the State a great many empty places, and he agreed they needed emigratien; but he refuted the Secretary's charge that the Democratic party did not want emigration. To cause emigration inducements must be offered the emigrant, but oppressive taxation, which had been created by the ing curpet-baggers, was not the kind of inducement. The emigrant would need education, and for this ment. The emigrant would need chication, and toe that the people who stole the school fund were either the friends of emigration or education—[laughter and cheers]—and the carpet-bag friends of Mr. Boutwell m this State had done this. Social disorders had disappeared, and, under the banner of free Republicanism. It hands of the North and South were about to be clasped across the bloody chasm of the war. It was strange the Scortary of the Treasury should have advised you against this. What human heart could be so obdurate as to connsel you against mpiling once more in harmony, friendship and peace? Some men there were who still wanted to keep alive the passions and prejudices of the past, and for no other purpose than to keep the party that supported them in existence. It was rotten to the core, and was rapidly going to the bottom. As soon as the bloody chasm was bridged by the clasped hands of the North and South there would be no longer any need of a Republican party; as it was now understood its leaders knew they were doomed, and were making a last desperate effort to save themselves. The Confederate records, disclosing plans by which Northern cities were to be burned were now as a forlorn hope to be paraded before the people of the North, with a view to keep alive the animosties of the past, but he hoped the enlightened mind of the American people would oppuse even their publication. If the Republican party could not live and prosper unless supported by despotism and corruption, and the revival of the old war feeling, such a party does means were also needed, but he could not see that the noices supported by despotism and corruption revival of the old war feeling, such a party do-

Addressing himself to the Republicans, he advised them to trust the ex-Confederate soldiers, instead of being suspicious and incredulous. Could there be a better evidence that they had accepted the issues of the war than that they now railied around the banner on which was inscribed the names of Horace Greeley and had recognized the devotion of Mr. Greeley to Republi the faithful friend of equal rights to all. The South,

THE DANGEROUS JEALOUSIES OF RACE terity they should never advocate either a white man's ernment of both. He and his friends had opposed the cry of a White Man's Government. They were equally ready to oppose a Black Man's Government. What was needed was a good man's government, embracing the best of the whites and the best of the blacks. He was not a native of this country. He was born a German, not a native of this country. He was born a German, but he had ever steadily opposed the union of all the Germans under the banner of any one party. He thought it best that there should be honest differences of opimon among them, and that they should belong to both parties. So it was with the colored people of the South. Every man should be allowed to vote as he chose; but if the colored vote, which is now so compact and solid, were to be divided between the two great political parties of the country, then both parties would be equally interested in the maintenance of their rights. In this way they would be able to avoid all those dangers which spring from the lealousies of races. They should vote freely as their opinions dictated, and the restoration of the country to happiness and prosperity will follow.

THE DECISION OF THE WAR NOT REVERSIBLE.

Senator Schurz then addressed a few words to the

former Confederate soldiers who were present. Those who had gone through the war had learned something. The Confederate soldier knew that something had been done, that something had been decided, and that that by heroic struggles, he was unable to prevent those reten times more herote and far beyond the ability of his government to make, to reverse what has been accomplished. They were sensible that they had a solemn duty to their country to perform—the duty of good citizens of the Republic. He openly proclaimed it as his honest sentiment and feeling that there was the fullest confidence in the patriotism of the ex-Cohrederate soldiers. The North was ready to clasp hands across the bloody chasel, the Secretary of the Treasury to the contrary notwithstanding. He admonished them that if armed bands of maraulers were allowed to use the whip to scourge the chizens, no matter of what color, the Liberals would not be able to stem the drifting channel of centralization, maintain social order, and protect them in the liberates of the people and guard the principles of republicanism. If there were any more recurrences of these disorders, they should take swift and retributive measures, and let the Federal Government see that Confederate soldiers are not buly able, but are willing and rosolved that preclous life and property shall be protected in their homes, in their counties, and in every one of their States. government to make, to reverse what has been accom-

tected in their homes, in their counties, and in every one of their States.

Being called upon for an explanation of Conkling's add Grant's demai that the Administration had attempted to brite him for his support of the Santo Domingo amexation scheme, he took from his pocket the letter of ex-Commissioner Pleasonton, which he read. It has now, said the Senator, become a question of veracity between the President and Mr. Pleasonton. He concluded by saying an opportunity had now offered to cement our friendships and relations. Let us clasp hands across the bloody chasin, and let if for all time become a union of States, a union of hearts, and a union of hands. (Cheers and great appliance) iands. [Cheers and great appliance.]
The meeting then broke up, when three times three

were given for Carl Schurz with a right good will. In the evening the Senator was serenaded, and in a peech of five minutes congratulated the South that the young men were coming to the front, and said he almost envied the South for having such great opportunities for solving wisely the great questions presented to it. Short speeches were also made by several of the cifizens of

FINAL WORK OF THE LIBERAL CANVASS. MASS MEETINGS AT CHARLOTTE, CONCORD, AND COMPANY SHOPS—SPEECHES COMPANY SHOPS—SPEECHES BY SENATOR SCHUEZ AND OTHERS—THREATENED ABUSE OF THE KU-KLUX LAW-OUTRAGEOUS TREAT-

MENT OF INNOCENT CITIZENS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHARLOTTE, July 28.-Senator Schurz, acompanied by D. R. Goodice, ex-Gov. Graham of this State, and others, were joined by Gov. Walker of Virginia at Greensboro, last night, and the whole party came on to Charlotte, arriving early this morning. A large mass meeting will be held here to-morrow, and the people will be addressed by Scuator Schurz, Gov. Walker, and others. An immense mass meeting and barbecue will be held at Concord, Cabarras County, on Tuesday, and the last gun of the campaign will be fired at Com pany Shops, Alamance County, on Wednesday. Senator

churz and Gov. Walker are expected to speak at each

of these places. The meeting on Wednesday will be of especial interest, as it will be attended by many of the

victims of the Kirk Holden war of 1870, when, it will be

remembered, men were hung up by the neck until life was almost extinct in order to force from them the confession that they belonged to the Ku-Kjux Kian. Considerable excitement has been caused in this State by the report telegraphed from Washington yesterday that 1,000 blank that 1,000 blank warrants had been sent to Marshal Car-row for immediate use. I have no means of ascertaining the truth of the report, but no one not familiar with the ananner in which such warrants have been used against innocent citizens of this State can understand how muc alarm even a rumor of this kind produces. If these warrants were served only by the regular officers of the court the outrage would not be so great, but they are

given into the hands of deputy marshals, who are generally men of the most desperate character, and they have

the power to take command of the military and scour the country, arresting any one they see fit to. When they have secured a gang of prisoners, if they live in the mountain regions of the western part of the State, instead of taking them before the United States Court which sits at Salisbury, they drag them off to Raleigh, 100 miles further away from home, when it is more difficult for them to get bail or witnesses in defense. This is done in order to make the fees and mileage greater than they otherwise would be It is also currently reported in every town in this State that men who are arrested by United States officers will net be melested if they only vote the Grant ticket, and whether this be true or not the simple country people believe it. How much effect this kind of intimidation will have cannot be known until after election. The entire mountain section of this State is aroused as it has never een aroused in any previous political campaign, and if the Liberal vote there is not much greater than in any previous election since the war it will be due to this

in Greensboro, night before last, and was yesterday in consultation with Secret Service agent Hester of this State. The latter is one of the most unscrupulous of the tools of the Administration, and is notorious for the part he took in kidnapping Dr. Bratton, in Canada. His Canadian assistants have been convicted, and are now suffering punishment for their crime, while Hester is kept in this State to manage the election in the interest

A fine Greeley and Brown flag-pole was raised in this city, yesterday, on the spot where the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was read. several descendants of Dr. Brevard, the author of that declaration, are members of the Greeley and Brown Club formed here last week.

THE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA-A CONSERVATIVE AND HONEST POPULATION—WILL THEY SUP-PORT THE CARPET-BAG DYNASTY?

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Asheville, N. C., July 23.—The western part of North Carolina, embracing fifteen or twenty counties is a rough, mountainous country, similar to East Tennessee and Western Virginia, though less accessible by rail roads and telegraphs. It is inhabited by a hardy people who are generally more intelligent and more prosperous than the poor whites of the lower portions of the State, though few of them are very wealthy. They cultivate their hillside farms, raising the finest corn, beef and mut ton, and aimost the only wheat and outs in the State rarely failing to secure a fair crop, whether the senson be wet or dry. A people of simple habits and few wants, and with very little communication with the outside world, they live a quiet, contented life, seldom taking an inter est in politics, and oftener remaining at home on election days than tramping off several miles over the hills to cast never flourished among these rugged hills, and secess thought, brought all the troubles upon them. Though they suffered less than people of Eastern and Central North Carolina, their farms never having been overrun by either army, they were troubled some by the depredations of deserters and freebooters who established themselves in the mountains, and, for a while lived upon the country, and they hailed with the great SKETCH OF PAST POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

After the breaking out of the war these people were so angry because their advice had not been taken and peace preserved, that they very generally withdrew from dent of Asheville, and one of the ablest and most per sistent opponents of secession while it did any good to Then they turned out in a body, voted for him, and helped to give him a handsome majority. Since that time, with the exception of the election of 1868, when they were partially aroused, they have remained very indifferent. In 1871, the vote polled in the State wa 33,000 less than the number of qualified voters, and the Greensboro' and Charlotte. In 1870 the vote was smaller still. The causes of this indifference the leading men of this section, those to whom the people had been accustomed to look for political advice ing any office, and took very little interest in politics. The Amnesty bill passed at the last session of Congress restores to all of these men the rights that had been so long denied them, and has brought them out of the political retirement in which they have been hibernating so many years. But, if the Administration hopes to gain anything by what the leaders of the Senatorial cabal are wont to style this act of mercy, it will be greatly disap pointed. To the Cincinnati Convention these people giv all the credit of forcing the Amnesty bill through the Senate, and, as far as the people who were most inte rested in the passage of the bill are concerned, the attempt of the Administration to "take the wind out o the Liberai sails" has been a complete failure. The Amnesty bill has restored to the politics of North Carolina such men as Vance and Clingman, the very men of all others who had the fullest confidence of the people, and they have entered into the present contest with no

CAUSES OF POLITICAL APATHY IN THE PAST. Another cause of indifference has been the fear of Federal interference in case of a Conservative victory. One reconstruction has been all that North Carolina could endure, and many of these Western people have ooked upon the issues presented at each successive election as involving the question whether it were better to endure for a while longer the oppressions of carpet-bag rule, or by electing a Conservative State Government to furnish the Administration an excuse for reconstructing them a second time, as was done in Georgia. That their fears were not wholly groundless is proved by the speech which Attorney-General Akerman made at Weidon, a year ago. To be sure, a great many Liberals were opposed to calling a Constitu tional Convention, and it is now admitted on all hands that it was unwise to attempt to force that issue upon the people of the State; but the threat which Mr. Aker man made, that in certain contingencies it might be the duty of the Federal Government to take North Carolina again in hand, had a very great effect and has not yet been forgotten. Again, the Liberals of the State, and particularly of this portion of it, have been pretty badly "hacked," as the Carolinians say, that is they have been so often beaten, generally, as they believe, by unfair means or improper influences, that until within a few weeks they felt as though they could do no good by voting, and so have withdrawn in disgust from participa-tion in politics. Many of these causes of indifference have been removed during the present contest. As I said before, the old war-horses of the Liberal party, the men whose standards the people delighted to follow in ante-bellum times, are again at the front, rallying their men as they have pover before been railied since 1864. They have traveled up and down among these hills speaking to the people at every town and cross-roads, so that every voter, no matter how remote his home, has been personally appealed to. Ex-Gov. Vance, the most popular stump speaker in the State, if not in the South, accompanied by Senator Ransom or Gen. Cary, has shown those western voters that the election lies entirely in their hands. The eastern and middle sections of the State will cast their full Liberal votes us they always have done, and, with a western vote no larger than that of 1870, will give Merrimon a clear majority, unless he is cheated out of it by frandulent voting an the corrupt use of money. With a full vote in the west, his election by a large majority would be beyond question. They have also shown that there need be no fear of Federal interference if the people only do their duty. If the Administration is beaten in North Carolina on the 1st of August, Mr. Greeley's election will be assured, and the Liberal Republicans and Democrats will see to it that no harm is done to any State, during the next short term of Congress, on account of the vote she may cast

THE VOTING POPULATION THOROUGHLY AROUSED. The result of this canvass is that the people of this part of the State are more thoroughly aroused than they ever have been before. Hundreds and thousands of men have already registered whose names have not before been on the voting lists since the breaking out of

the war, and preparations are making to get these met

to the polls. Nine out of ten of all the votes thus obtained in this section will be for the Conservative

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION-THE QUESTION OF INTEREST ON THE AMOUNTS AWARDED. GENEVA, Saturday, July 27, 1872.

The recent interruption of the sittings of the Board of Arbitration occurred through the necessary reëxamination of the English law on questions regard ing the construction of the privateering vessels in Pritish ports, and also investigation as to whether the British Admiralty used sufficient diligence in preventing these gland repudiates three, and in the fourth she contends that the Admiralty acted promptly, although the police hesitated to take the proper steps to prevent her de The Court is also considering the question of allowing interest on the amounts awarded. It is stated that a majority of the Board are unfavorable to such al-It is regarded as probable that, after careful investigation of each case, the tribunal will fix the ount of indemnity to be paid by England at a gross sum. Mr. Charles Francis Adams preserves a firm atticonclinatory disposition universally manifested by the American representatives commands much admiration, as also does their assiduous labor in behalf of their

THE WORK BEFORE THE MIXED COMMISSION. Washington, July 28 .- The records of the American and British Commission, organized under th Treaty of Washington, will be removed to Newport, R. I., early in September, so as to be ready for the session of the Commission on the 11th of that month The time for filing claims terminated on the 26th of June. The number of British cases is 478, and, as heretofore stated, the number of American cases is only 19. All of the memorials will be printed by the middle of August. Some of them make from 400 t too printed pages each. The proofs and testi-mony remain to be gathered and printed. Though the aggregate amount claimed is large, it does not follow that allowances will be made accordingly, for of the 17 cases thus far definitively decided, awards in only three of them have been made, the others having been disallowed and one dismissed.

GREAT BRITAIN. MARRIAGE OF MILE. NILSSON IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

LONDON, July 28, 1872. Mlle. Christine Nilsson was married in Westfinster Abbey, yesterday, to M. Rouzeaud of Paris. The nuptials were witnessed by an immense assemblage of of the aristocracy. Among the persons present were Baron Brunnow, Russian Minister; the Hon. R. C. Schenck, American Minister; Lady Peel and Mile. Titiens, Count de Steenbock, Secretary of the Swedish Legation gave the bride away, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Dean Stonley. The presents received by Wales sent a diamond bracelet to the bride.

REPORT OF THE INTENDED RESIGNATION OF THE DUKE D'AUMALE-LAND-SLIDE NEAR MONT CENIS-DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MEXICO TO BE RESUMED.

A report is in circulation that the Duke d'Aumale intends resigning his seat in the French Assembly. A land-slide occurred yesterday on the rail way near Mont Cenis, which obstructed the passage of the express train. No loss of life occurred, but the passengers were obliged to walk three miles to reach another train. The remains of the Duke of Guise were buried to-day. Among those present at the funeral service were the Hon. E. B. Washburne and Gen. William T. Sherman. The French Government contemplates the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, the death of Juarez having removed the only obstacle

BREAKING UP OF A LARGE BAND OF CARLISTS. Madrid, Saturday, July 27, 1872.
Official report is made in the Department of

War, announcing the total defeat of Castillo's band of Carlists, numbering 1,000 men, which has maintained its organization in the north of Spain. Thirteen of the Carlists were killed and 45 captured, 10 of whom were wounded. The defeated insurgents carried 50 of their wounded with them. The defeat of another band of insurgents is reported, with the loss of three men killed and

VISIT OF THE MIKADO TO KIOTO-A NEW FORM OF RELIGION-COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28 .- The steamer

colorado brings the following news from Ja; an: The Mikado left Yedo on the 28th ultimo, accomby eight war steamers, intending to visit Kioto and other portions of the southern country and return in 46 days This is the first time in Japanese history that the Mikado has embarked on such an excursion, and much good is

expected to result from it. The Tunisian steamer Sadkar being unable to pay her debts, the Japanese Government has ordered her to be sold, the captain protesting. Telegraphic conumunica tion between Yedo, Nagasaki, and the outside world is to be completed within five weeks. The Japanese Mint has been closed for extensive additions.

The Government has decided upon the promulgation of a new form of religion, upon careful consultation with the most noted exponents of each sect, and all will be compelled to conform thereto. The new religion wil be enlightened, simple, and adapted to common sense and is likely to meet the approval of all classes.

The Pacific Mail steamers are unable to meet the re quirements of shippers. Three sailing vessels are under charter for San Francisco. The Polly Lewis laid on for New-York. Three hundred and fifty bales of new sill have been settled which showed a marked difference is quality from last shipments. There is business enough offering from Yokohama alone to supply cargoes for four steamers per month for the Summer season.

WEST INDIES.

PROPOSED COPTRIGHT OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

DISPATCHES-NEW HAYTIAN LOAN. KINGSTON, July 20.-The Jamaica Legislature has referred to a Special Committee of the Council th petition of the Agent of the New-York Associated Press for a protective copyright of 60 hours on the telegrams of the Association arriving in Jamaica. The agent repre sents in his memorial that no sooner are telegrams ob sents in his memorial that no sooner are telegrams obtained, at great expense to the subscribing members of the press, who contribute toward this enterprise, than other papers immediately reproduce these telegrams, to the great injury of the enterprising press of Kingston.

From a Government return which appears in the Jamaica Blue Book for 1871, it appears that the Colonial Bank has been for several years past importing large quantities of silver coin, which gradually disappears from circulation. This has not been exported and the conclusion is that the negroes are hearding.

The Haytlan loan which it was proposed to raise has been arranged. Messrs. White, Hartman & Company of Port-an-Prince are to advance \$1.200,500, for the purpose of buying in the paper currency at \$200 to \$1 gold or silver. The Government is to pay them is per cent for 12 years, and at the end of that period, by the payment of this interest regularly, the debt is to be considered settled and wiped out.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The National Rifle Association of Great Britain held its annual meeting, at Wimbledon, during the second and third weeks of July, and one of the most the second and third weeks of July, and the other interesting features was a match between eight Canadians and a picked body from Great Britain for a cap presented by the Rajah of Kolapore; besides the cap 800 was added. The Canadians won by eight points. The shooting was remarkably good. The Canadians were loudly cheered. They have also won several other money that we the meeting.

Very heavy storms visited the Midland districts of Eugland during the week ending July 13, and the floods were so great as to cause great destruction of property, beside some loss of life. Many of the streets in Manchester were flooded several feet deep, and the intabinant had to take to the upper stories. The water also overflowed the Catholic Cemetery, and washed many of the bodies out of their graves. Several large manufactories had their stores of goods swept away.

The Archbishop of Utrecht, in pursuance of his mission in Aid of the designs of the Old Catholic party in Germany, arrived at Kaiserslautern on the 16th of July. He was received with great core mony by a Committee of Old Catholics. The bells of the mony by a Committee of Old Catholics. The bells of the town were rung and salutes were fired. The next morning the Archbishop assisted at divine service in the church, and confirmed several members of the Old that to be be bearing repeated of his Buffal that to be bearing repeated of his Buffal that to be bearing repeated of his sin, was reinstated.

Catholics, body. At the meeting of English Catholics, held in London, to express sympathy with the Jésuits in the troubles they are experiencing at the hands of the Governments of Germany and Italy, several resolutions were passed. The proposed suppression of the order in Rome was declared to be a blow struck at the existence of religious orders throughout the world. The action of the German Government was alleged to be an injury inflicted upon the Catholics of all nations, and the course of the two Governments part of a general attack upon the liberties of the Catholic Church. Archishop Manning denounced the old Catholics of Bavaria as supplying the animating spirit to the whole movement.

M. de Serres and Gen. Cremer, who are un-

M. de Serres and Gen. Cremer, who are undergoing trial by court-martial at Lyons for shooting without trial, a grocer of Dijon, named Arbinet, on suspicion of being a spy, have been examined by the President of the tribunal, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. M. de Serres acknewledged that he sent a dispatch to Gen. Cremer, ordering him to arrest Arbinet, and she him directly. When asked what authority he had to him directly. When asked what authority he had to give such orders, he replied that he considered no authority necessary to do an act of patrictism. He declared that Arbinet had given false and traiterous information to Gen. Bourbaki, and was, he had no doubt, an agent of the Prussians. His dispatch meant that Arbinet was first to be tried by court-martial. Gen. Cremer justified the course he had followed by the order from M. de Serres. He received that dispatch at noon, and at four he had Arbinet shot. He maintained that he bad acted upon a positive order, and that it would be as rational to prosecute the sergeant of the firing party as to prosecute him. Gen. Cremer furthermore urged that summary executions were frequent in war, and were justified by imminent dauger and urgent necessity.

M. Gambatta in his consoluted. M. Gambetta in his speech at La Ferté-sous-

Jouarre, in celebration of the taking of the Bastille, said: "The 14th of July, 1789, was a moral idea, a social idea, a political idea, which made itself known for the first time. It was Paris struggling against Versailles, claiming its municipal franchise, claiming its political liberties, demanding the expulsion of the foreigner. It was Paris grouped together—the Paris of workmen and bourgeois—the people demanding its rights and determined to free itself from the degradation of the middle ages, from nobles and priests. It was this admirable union that was destroyed by the Church and the aristocracy. It was on account of this admirable union of a whole people that the dissolving principles united themselves against the republican idea which was making way, not only in France, but at St. Petersburg, in Germany, in Italy, in Switzerland, even in Cathonic Spain it self—in a word everywhere. And then, too, everywhere it was felt that the old world had come to an end, that the new world of justice, of right—the world of individual will, of the era of civil, lay, and equal society—was about to commence. It was necessary to check such a victory. It was necessary at least, to keep within bounds, and to stop it from crossing the frontier. That is why the notices and the priests, the Condes, the Contis, and others, left three days later to bring the foreigner in. They have been accused, and justly, of treason. They have been wrongfully accused of stupidity; out this is absurd, for they succeeded in stirring up against France a Europe of King." M. Gambetta then proceeded in mined to free itself from the degradation of the middle a Europe of Kings." M. Gambetta then proceeded to consider the present pointical situation of France, and laid special emphasis apon the necessity of education as the only means of putting an end to the misrule and uncertainty from which France had so long suffered. In conclusion, he spoke in eloquent terms of the Republic, and defended it from the caliumnes by which it had been assailed. The fact must be proclaimed from one end of the country to the other that the Republic was the ally of order and discipline, and that it was not the enemy of property.

CONFLAGRATION IN OTTAWA-A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 28 .- About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the back part of Mortiner's drug store, in Sussex-st., and spread rapidly to the buildings in the same range, occupied by the Messra Nyc, tobacconists; Bartlett, confectioner; Meadows, tinware; McDongalls, hardware; Faulkner, dry goods, and Cordingly, tinware. All of these shops, with the stocks, and the furniture in the dwellings overhead, were almost entirely consumed. spread through the stables in the rear of Matthew's Hotel and caught the roof of the latter building, which was also destroyed. The wife of Mr. Evans, who occupied the dweiling over the rowly escaping a similar fate, while the servant girl in his employ and also one in Mr. Mortimer's jumped from the third-story window into the street. The former, it is feared, is fatally injured. The loss is \$150,000, a large A MASONIC HALL BURNED.

CHICAGO, July 27 .- A fire at Joliet, Ill., last night, cutirely destroyed the Masonie Hall building, a three-story brick structure. The lower floors were occupied by Hammond & Bedford, dry goods and groceries whose stock was valued at \$18,000, insured for \$11,000; and F. & F. Mack, wholesale and retail dealers in boots and shoes; stock valued at \$30,000, insured for \$15,000. On the third floor was the Masonic Hall, one of the finest in the State. The jewelry, regalia and furniture in the Hal were all destroyed, loss \$10,000, insurance \$6,500.

MISSOURI MISDEEDS.

A SERIOUS OFFICIAL DEFALCATION.

St. Louis, July 27 .- A dispatch from Jefferon City, Mo., says great frauds, both on the State and county, have recently come to light in the Circuit Clerk's office of Livingston County, but their character and the mount of money, if any, involved are not stated. Charles R. Berry, Circuit Clerk, and R. W. Goldsby, his deputy, are in custody, and L. Goldsby, another deputy and former Circuit Clerk, has suddenly left, being also implicated.

LYNCH LAW AT WARRENSBURG. Kansas City, July 27 .- James Sharpe, who

murdered John Erskine, a week or two ago, was taken from the jail at Warrensburg, Mo., at 2 a. m., yesterday. and hung by a mob of about 300 persons, who represented emselves as leading citizens from all parts of the coun try. The Sheriff resisted the mob, but they attacked the iail in the front and the rear, broke through the wall, and took the prisoner. He confessed the murder. His body was delivered to his wife and children.

ARKANSAS.

THE POPE COUNTY TROUBLES-JUDICIAL INDIF-FERENCE-CONTINUED EXCITEMENT. LITTLE ROCK, July 27 .- Persons from Pope

County report that on Thursday the contempt case of Capt. Barry of The Dardanelle Transcript, charged with publishing a libelous article against the Court, was taken up. The defendant demurred to the jurisdiction of the ort, the publication having been made outside the county. The whole of the day was occupied in discussing this question. Ten persons who had been arrested on warrants sworn out by the Sheriff's party were present, demanding a trial. The Judge adjourned the court, telling the parties to go home and return the next day. They did so, but the Judge failed to make his appearance. Two citizens went in the afternoon to see the Judge, who lives at Dardanelle, outside the county. The Judge stated that he was too unwell to attend court, and that and it did not matter, as there was not a single witness, ho could testify to anything against the prisoners hom he directed to be discharged, remarking that they ere honorably discharged. Under the law, where a deep fails to proceed with an examination, the court is solved and the parties released. All who were arrested were released.

ested were released.

Dodson, the Sheriff, Hickox, the clerk, and Stuart, the creat School Superintendent, who had charge of the Dodsen, the Sheriff, Hickox, the clerk, and Stuart, the Circuit School Superintendent, who had charge of the posse charged with murdering the prisoners Hale and Tucker, arrived in this city this evening to see the Governor, it is thought to induce hun to declare martial is w. Citizens of the county also came down to prevent, if possible, any such contingency. Dodson and his associates, who waived an examination, and whose bail was fixed at \$5,000, have not yet given bail, although they are at liberty. Many of the merchants of Russelville and Dover are removing their goods from the county, fearing other outrages by the militia.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Twelve cars of oil were burned on the Eric Rallaw just west of Elmira, yesterday morning. The total loss in

.... Capt. Charles E. Deane, editor of The Los ide by personing.

....A large steamer is reported ashore 80 miles orth of Ker West, supposed to be the Bienville. The Usited States teamer Kanass has gone to her assistance.

....The residence of Charles Marseilles, of Exeter N. H., preprietor of The News-Letter, and that of J. W. Gale, were bally damaged by the sarly on Saturday morning. . Walter E. Jones of Somerville, Me., and Mr. Levell of Drewville, N. H., were drowned in the latter town. Priday, by aligning from the rocks into the river, while fishing. Both leave families.

Herbert C. Burdick, a clerk in the New-London Post-Office has been arrested by Special Agent Camp, enargos atealing and tampering with letters. Several letters containing material valuables were recovered. Michael Davis, not a Post-Office and valuables were recovered.

.The Buffalo Presbytery deposed, last Saturday,

ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.

HOW PRESIDENT GRANT AND HIS SECRETA-RIES ADMINISTER THE GOVERNMENT. A RECORD OF ABSENCE FROM DUTY-PLEASURE BEFORE BUSINESS.

The President of the United States is chosen by the people to administer their affairs for their interest. He is paid for doing this at the rate of about \$68 50 a day. To assist him in looking after details he has seven Cabinet officers, who are paid at the rate of \$22 a day. When the President and these Cabinet officers ask the people to reengage them for a term of four years, it seems proper to inquire whether they have faithfully attended to their work during the present term. The following record of their absence from duty has accordingly been prepared from the files of The Evening Star, a Washington newspaper, friendly to the Administration which is in the habit of announcing the movements of His Excellency and the Cabinet and the Presidential household as matters of news-which is in fact, so to speak, the Court Journal of the Republic:

THE PRESIDENT.

1869.

May 21.—The President and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, will leave the Washngton Navy-Yard in the steamer Tallapoosa, on the 3d of June, for Annapolis, and arrive there on Friday evening, in time for the grand ball, which takes place on that

June 9 .- President Grant and party leave here at 9 clock this evening for West Point. Before the President returns he will visit Boston, to attend the Peace Jubilee in that city. June 30.—This morning a special train arrived at Mount

Clare, from Washington, in which was President Grant and several members of his Cabinet, guests of the Balti more and Ohio Railroad Company. July 16.-The President left Washington last evening

in the United States steamer Taliapoosa, with his family, Postmaster-General Creswell and wife, and ex-Secre rosumaster-General Creswell and wife, and ex-Secre-tary Borie. They will star three hours at Fortress Mon-roe, and one day at Cape May, and then proceed to Long Branch.

July 20.—The proprietor of Congress Hall at Saratoga has offered President Grant, his family and guests, the hospitality of his house, which has been accepted for the 5th proximo.

Angang 10. The Providence of Congress of the Congression of

August 10 .- The President arrived here this mor

August 16.—The President arrived here this morning, accompanied by Secretary Fish and Gen. Porter. At noon the Cabinet assembled. The President will leave here to-morrow evening, accompanied by Secretary Fish, to join his family on the Hudson.

August 11.—President Grant will make a pleasure tour over the Eric Rairowl Jim Fish's guestl, leaving New-York on Friday evening.

August 26.—In consequence of the absence of nearly. August 26.—In consequence of the absence of nearlable the executive officers there is but very little business

ganf billiard room has been constructed for nis use. The room is handsomely fitted up.

The President and family arrived here this morning.

* After visiting his stables and examining the repairs made to the Executive Mansion, the President drove out to the State Department.

* The President department.

Sept. 21.—At noon to day the Cabinet convened, and were in session during the afternoon. This is the first full session of the Cabinet held in several months.

1879.

full session of the Cabinet held in several months.

1870.

April 12.—The President, Gens. Dent and Porter returned from Philadeiphia last evening.

April 28.—President Grant and family left for West Point to-day, accompanied by Secretary Cox and family.

May 14.—The President and family, and Gens. Porter and Deut of his staff, went on an excursion down the Potomac this morning.

June 9.—The Presidential fishing party, which leaves this evening for Pennsylvania, will consist of the President, Gen. Porter, Senators Cameron, Bobertson, and Edmunds, and Postmaster-General Creswell.

July 1.—The President will leave for Connecticut this evening.

vening.
July 2.—The Executive Mansion is almost deserted by
he prominent officials, Gen. Dent being the only one of hem remaining.
July 7.-The President and family returned this

July 7.—The President and family, with Gens. Dent morning.

July 21.—The President and family, with Gens. Dent and Porier, left this morning for Long Branch, to remain all the Summer.

August 18.—Secretary Cox is the only member of the Cabinet now in the city.

October 3.—The President, Mrs. Grant, and Gen. Porter arrived yesterday morning.

October 13.—President Grant, Postmaster-General Creswell, and Secretary Robeson left for Frederick this morning.

November 16.—The President returned this morning.

April 21.—The President and Gen. Porter left last

April 21.—The President and Gen. Porter left has night for St. Louis.

June 1.—The President and family and Gen. Porter left this morning for Long Branch.

June 22.—The President and Mrs. Grant are on a visit to Mr. Coroin, at Elizabeth, N. J., and will return to Long Branch on Friday.

June 28.—President Grant and Gen. Porter arrived this precisies and will return in the morning and will receip in until to-morning evening.

June 28.—President Grant and cen, Forcer arrived the morning, and will remain until to-morrow evening. July 19.—President Grant, Gen, Porter and Collector Murphy left Long Branch for Plattsburg. September 12.—The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, left Long Branch yesterdy for Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
September 14.—President Grant and party passed through Harrisburg yesterday afternoon for the oil re-

through Harrisburg yesterday afternoon for the oil regions.

September 21.—The President will return to the White
House for the Winter about the 1st of October.

September 27.—President Grant, who accompanied the
Chicago and North-Western excursionists to Kansas, will
return to Galena to-merrow.

October 7.—President Grant returned here hast evening.
October 10.—The Cabinet met to-day for the first time
for several weeks. The Attorney-General, Secretaries
Robeson and Delano, are not in the city.
October 11.—The President, Secretaries Boutwell and,
Robeson, and the Posimaster-General go to Boston on
Friday. Secretary Belkmap leaves on Saturday, and will
join the party on Monday.
October 17.—The Presidential party is expected to
return on Saturday evening.

October 17.—The Presidential party is expected to return on Saturday evening.
October 30.—All the members of the Cabinet are new in town, and the Cabinet meeting to-morrow will be the first full meeting for several months.

first full meeting for several months.

1872.

January 4.—The President left the city to-day for Philadelphia. While absent, the President will be entertained by Col. J. W. Forney.
February 22.—The President left for Philadelphia on the noon train to-day.
March 2.—The President will be in Philadelphia from the 7th inst. till the 11th, to attend the wedding of the daughter of a prominent Philadelphian.
March 8.—No meeting of the Cabinet to-day, owing to the absence of the President and Gen. Porter left last night for New-York, to witness the departure of Miss Neilie Grant for Europe.
May 29.—The President and Mrs. Grant returned from their visit to the farm of the Postmaster-General to-day.
June 11.—The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Mr. Dent, father of Mrs. Grant, left for Long Branch this morning. No Cabinet meeting to-day, because of the absence of the President returned to this city this morning, and will remain here until to-morrow morning.

[So anxious was the President to get rid of the duties of his office for the enjoyment of the pleasures of Long Branch, that he left Washington for that place on the very morning after the adjournment of the last session of Congress. He did this not withstanding having promi ised interviews for that day to many members of Congress of his own party. When those gentlemen called at the White House and were told that the President had gone to Long Branch, there were some emphatic expres-sions of dissatisfaction, yet in their stump speeches these very men will say that it is necessary for the President

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

to take a little recreation.]

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1869.

March 20.—Secretary Borie left here last evening for his home in Philadelphia.

March 26.—Secretary Borie and party returned from their Annapolis trip at a late hour last night.

April 3.—Secretary Borie left last evening for Philadelphia, and will be absent until Tuesday next.

April 16.—Secretary Borie left the city for his home last night, to be absent until next week.

April 26.—Secretary Borie having made arrangements for an excursion of the President and members of his Cabinet, with their families, to Mount Vernon, on board of the fine side-wheel steamer Taliapoosa, to-day, the excursionists embarked at the Navy-Yard this morning at 10 cloleck.

arrisonists embarked at the Navy-Tard this morning ato celock.

May 7.—Secretary Borie left here for a visit to his family in Philadelphia. He will return on Monday.

May 14.—Secretary Borie has returned from his recent
visit, and was at the Navy Department to-day.

May 15.—Secretary Borie will leave this evening for
Annaholis.

Annapolis.

May 24.—Secretary Borie left here on Priday evening for his home, and will return on Wednesday next.

May 31.—Secretary Borie left for Philadelphia on Saturday, and will return to morrow.

June 21.—Secretary Borie is expected to return here with the President this evening.

June 30.—Secretary Robeson left the city last night for his home in New-Jersey. He expects to be absent about a week.

Adgust 3.-Secretary Robeson is on a visit to Long

Brauch.
August 9.—Secretary Robeson returned here on Saturday evening, but will leave again to-morrow.
August 11.—Secretary Robeson, Commodore Alden, and other prominent officials, with their families [all at Government expense] left here last evening for Annapolis, from which place they sail on the steamer Tallapoole (a)